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VOLUME 4.

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The Daily Gazette,
published every evening except Sunday,
by
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

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Car. Milwaukee and River's opposite

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Central Bank of Wisconsin,
Jandyly.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

—
NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, One Million Dollars!
With a Surplus in Addition of over
\$400,000.

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by
Fire upon terms as favorable as the nature of the
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paid.

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Jandyly.

For further particulars apply to JOHN G. TOLD,

At Messrs. Sloan & Patten's,
Manufacturer's Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

—
NEW YORK CITY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

—
NEW YORK CITY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

—
NEW YORK CITY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$250,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

—
BROOKLYN, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$250,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

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BROOKLYN, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$192,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

—
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

THESE are the First Class, most popular and prompt
paying companies. They invite investigation into
their condition and solicit business entirely upon their
merits. In particular, they have a large number of
persons. They are founded upon the very best securities
in the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon
the real estate of the most reliable persons. And
they are every way more reliable and permanent than
railroad, bank and other stocks, which are subject to
the fluctuations of the market. Their rates are almost
as low as those of the most reliable companies.
Life, Fire and Marine risks taken.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

—
OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

A. W. KELLOGG, Secy., S. S. DAUGLASS, Pres.

Office, Main and Wisconsin Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Advertisings, &c., not accompanied with directions will
be inserted at full and charged accordingly.

ALL TRANSMITTED ADVERTISEMENTS TO BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising bill Collected quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. H. BALCHI,
Accountant and Notary Public, Gazette office, Janesville,
Wis., Milwaukee.

GEO. E. ELY.

Consulor at Law. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hot Store,
Residence, Main street, west of Dr. Pendleton's.

EDWARD RUGER.

Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Office in Empire block,
No. 5, third story, Janesville, Wis.

NOAH NEVELL.

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

B. B. JOHNSON.

Deutist. Office over Koch County Bank, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis., and wherever

E. J. & F. DRAKE.

Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at the Janesville Nurseries, three-quarters of a mile west of the river.

WILLARD MERRILL.

Attorney and Consulor at Law. Office in Exchange block, Main and Market Street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

EDWARD PEASE & RUGER.

Attorneys and Consulors at Law. Office in Empire block, Main and Market street, Janesville, Wis.

E. B. KELLOGG.

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W. H. CHILDRESS, Successor to W. W. & D. BACHELIER, dealer in Italian and West Portland Marble. Shop on corner of Main and West Portland.

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SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE!

THIS company having lately made more full and perfect arrangements with railroads, and to call attention to their facilities for

RAPID TRANSPORTATION

of all classes of merchandise between the eastern cities and manufacturing towns and places west, north-west and south-west, will offer the following advantages:

Front and rear load Express Cars will direct to the West. Direct Freight, making close connection with all lines of traffic.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

—
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

Of losses have been paid by the Phenix Insurance Company in the past forty years.

LOSSES PAID BY THE PHENIX

during the past five years:

100,529 83 Michigan, 100,655 01 Indiana, 106,955 07 Illinois, 204,093 49 Illinois, 44,838 91 Missouri, 101,339 46 Kansas & Neb., 10,500 82 Ark. & Ga., 21,535 09 Mississ., 10,250 09 Penn. & Va., 10,000 52 Alabam., 52,412 33 Mich.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, June 1, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
of Maine.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MCINTOSH, of Madison.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winona.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. V. Vaughan, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. Atlee Barber, of Fond du Lac.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

G. L. Edmundson, of Jefferson.

"*ALL IS ONE THING OR ALL THE OTHER.*"—This country is destined to be all slaveholding or all free. This is the prediction made by the Richmond Enquirer, and after reading Messrs. Lincoln and Seward. "The republican statesmen had the temerity to believe, and to express the hope, that this great republic would one day become entirely free. The doughfaces at the north can up their eyes in horror at this idea of universal freedom and call it treason. It is strange what clamor will do, but to call such an application as this, treason, is an evidence of what can be done by senseless political detection. There never was an hour more in accordance with common sense and the principles of the American revolution. Our constitution was established, as the very first sentence in it says, "to secure the blessings of liberty." Yet according to modern democratic authority, it is treason in these days to say so. We believe with Abraham Lincoln that this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. As he says—"I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided." Such was the hope of the great and good men of the revolution, and they took care to frame a constitution for us which has not the word slave in it, so that it would be unnecessary to change it when the country all became free. It is the hope of all Americans who are proud of their country that one day the great evil shall be obliterated, not by the war of free states upon slave states, but by the powerful operation of the good sense, philanthropy and patriotism of the people of the states where the evil exists. The only political duty that we of the free states have to perform in relation to it is that of resisting its extension over new territory, and preventing its undue influence over our general government, and the judicial tribunals of the country. In a word, to keep it where it is, where, through the influence of Jefferson, the ordinance of 1787 was passed. That is our whole duty. With that performed, we may well express the hope that the states of this Union will one day become "all one thing"—and that one thing, a Free Republic.

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Is anything short of impeachment a fit punishment for such a president?

Judge Daniels, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Richmond on the 31st ult.

The Senate rejected the Mexican treaty on the 31st ult., by a large majority.

The "old ladies" party had a ratification meeting in Boston on the 31st ult. A letter was read from Hon. Edward Everett, accepting the nomination of vice-president.

The United States Attorney General has given an opinion in favor of allowing the state of Maine \$100,000, being two per cent on sale of public lands, heretofore withheld. Missouri also gets \$300,000 on the same account.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in Milwaukee on Wednesday evening last. Hundreds went away from Albany Hall unable to gain admittance on account of the crowd. Gov. Randall, Lieut. Gov. Noble and Carl Schurz, made speeches which were received with great applause. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Lincoln and Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The special session of the legislature, to take into consideration the cattle disease, convened at noon on the 30th ult., when a communication was read from the governor on the subject, which was referred to a joint committee of four of the house and seven of the Senate. The governor estimates the number of neat cattle in the United States at 20,000,000. He urges the importance of checking the contagion, and suggests a thorough investigation into the character of the disease. He thinks that the transit of cattle through the several towns may require additional legislation.

A house was set on fire by an incendiary in Racine on Tuesday evening.

HERCULEANUS ABOY GREGORI.—Five ancient cities—deserted and forgotten—have been discovered in the Great Desert, beyond the river Jordan. A report made to the Royal Asiatic Society, by Mr. Graham, an Englishman lately returned from travels in the East, gives the particulars of the discovery: "They were as perfect as if the inhabitants had just left them—the houses retained the massive stone doors which are a characteristic of the architecture of that region. One of the cities is remarkable for a large building like a castle, built of white stone, beautifully cut. Further eastward other places were found where every stone had inscriptions in an unknown character, bearing some apparent likeness to the Greek alphabet, but probably referable to the Phoenician alphabet, formerly in use in Southern Arabia."

The Mt. and Miss. Railroad.—We have hitherto neglected to notice the change which has been made in connection with the management of this road. A few days since by an order of the United States court of this district, the road passed into the hands of Isaac Seymour, as receiver. All drafts for balances due to other companies must hereafter be made on Wm. Jervis, superintendent; but all remittances of money on account of the road, must be addressed to Isaac Seymour, receiver, care of John Callin, attorney and agent, Milwaukee. Reports, etc., to be addressed as herefore.—*Free Democrat.*

There were more than five thousand zealous, warm-hearted republican friends of Troy, seated in attendance upon the Chievo convention, anxiously anticipating his nomination. These five thousand friends, devoted and faithful alike to Gov. Seymour and his principles, will be found among the most zealous and trusty supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin.—*Albany Journal.*

A Speech of Abraham Lincoln.

The following extract from one of Abraham Lincoln's speeches in reply to Douglas, has a curious pertinency to the present time, when he is so unanimously nominated by a united party for President, while Douglas cannot get the nomination of even the disunited and disorganized faction called democracy:—

"There is still another disadvantage under which we labor, and to which I will ask your attention. It arises out of the relative positions of the two persons who stand before the state as candidates for the senate. Senator Douglas is of world-wide renown. All the anxious politicians of his party, or who have been of his party for years past, have been looking upon him as certainly, at no distant day, to be the President of the United States. They have seen in his round, jolly, fruitful face, post-offices, land offices, marshalships and cabinet appointments, charterships and foreign missions, bursting and sprouting out in wonderful exuberance, ready to be laid hold of by their greedy hands. And as they have been gazing upon this attractive picture so long, they can not, in the little distraction that has taken place in the party, bring themselves to give up the charming hope; but with greater anxiety they clutch about him, sustain him, and give him muscles, triumphant entries, and receptions beyond what even in the days of his highest prosperity they could have brought about in his favor. On the contrary nobody has ever expected me to be President. In my poor, lean, hale face, nobody has ever seen that any cubage were sprouting out. These are disadvantages, all taken together, that the republicans labor under. We have to fight this battle upon principle, and upon principle alone. I am, in a certain sense, made the standard-bearer in behalf of the republicans. I was made so merely because there had to be some one so placed. I am living in nowise preferable to any other one of the twenty-five—perhaps a hundred we have in the republican ranks. Then I say I wish it to be distinctly understood and borne in mind, that we have to fight this battle without many—perhaps without any—of the external aids which are brought to bear against us. So those whom I am surrounded have principle enough to serve themselves for the task, and leave nothing undone, that can fairly done, to bring about the right result."

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.—The bill for the establishment of a government printing office was discussed in both houses. In the house the bill passed by a vote of 126 against 56. In the senate Mr. Shields made a minority report reflecting severely upon the testimony of Wendell, who, if he paid out any money for political purposes it was done in his own account, and ascribed to him. Mr. King made a minority report to the effect that the evidence clearly shows that large sums of money have been paid to the printer for party purposes, and to influence elections, and that the payments so made, were known to the president and ascribed to him. Mr. Plyor asserted the same thing in the house, and in the course of his remarks said that the evidence was uncontested that the president said to the gentleman who executed the blanks, here are \$30,000 for your services, and here are \$20,000 to be distributed between the Pennsylvania and Argus, and Medary's paper in Ohio. The debate was closed by Haskin, who contended that the president knew of the corruptions of the post office printing.

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The Daily Gazette,

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, June 1, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
of Maine.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. MCINNIS, of Marathon.

BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winona.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

"ALL ONE THING OR ALL THE OTHER."—

This country is destined to be all slaveholding or all free. This is the prediction made by the Richmond Enquirer, and afterwards by Messrs. Lincoln and Seward. The republican statesmen had the temerity to believe, and to express the hope, that this great republic would one day become entirely free. The doughfaces at the north turn up their eyes in horror at this idea of universal freedom, and call it treason. It is strange what clamor will do, but to call such an aspiration as this, treason, is no evidence of what can be done by senseless political detraction. There never was an idea more in accordance with common sense and the principles of the American revolution. Our constitution was established, as the very first sentence in it says, "to secure the blessings of LIBERTY." Yet according to modern democratic authority it is treason in these days to say so. We believe with Abraham Lincoln that this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. As he says—"I do not expect the union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided." Such was the hope of the great and good men of the revolution, and they took care to frame a constitution for us which has not the word slave in it, so that it would be unnecessary to change it when the country all became free. It is the hope of all Americans who are proud of their country that one day the great evil shall be obliterated, not by the war of free states upon slave states, but by the peaceful operation of the good sense, philanthropy and patriotism of the people of the states where the evil exists. The only political duty that we of the free states have to perform in relation to it is that of resisting its extension over new territory, and preventing its undue influence over our general government, and the judicial tribunals of the country. In a word, to keep it where was, when, through the influence of Jefferson, the ordinance of 1787 was passed. That is our whole duty. With that performed we may well express the hope that the states of this Union will one day become "all one thing"—and that one thing, a FREE REPUBLIC.

We think it would be good policy for editors in the country to let Greeley of the Tribune, Raymond of the Times, and Webb of the Courier and Enquirer, fight their own battles without interference.—They are not the republican party, by any means, and if their papers were discontinued Lincoln and Hamlin would still be elected. These New York editors have an exalted opinion of their power, and imagine that the country trembles as if the gods were having a battle, when they get by the ears. They are fast underestimating the public of the impressions which have been formed of their sincerity and disinterestedness, and we fear the public will come to the conclusion, from the exposures made in this fight, that editors like office and are ambitious like other men. It has been generally supposed that they took pay for their labor in glory and that they never expected either money or an office for their services. It appears that this is a mistake so far as Greeley and Raymond are concerned.

Since Mr. Buchanan became President, we have been going behind at the rate of \$17,000,000 a year, and issuing treasury notes to pay our creditors. Such is the policy which our administration, professing to be in favor of hard money currency, has introduced and illustrated at the cost of the American people. At this rate the public debt of the country must be a hundred millions of dollars, and still there is no retrenchment, no financial measure proposed to stop the accumulation of indebtedness. It seems that this only thought is how to spend the money.

Whenever the republicans of any county in the state desire to do the hand-some thing for the republican cause, they refer to Old Rock as an example. If they can come up to our standard it is sufficient. We quote the following, not to excite the pride of our republicans but to show them that they have something to do to keep our reputation good. The Albany Times says:

The inquiry is often made how it is that Rock county is so strongly republican, and we now, for the benefit of all, are going to tell: That county is already thoroughly organized. There is a republican club in every city, village and town, where facts are laid before the people.

Walworth county is as decidedly republican as Rock; but for the lack of that organization, commonly polls a lighter vote. This lack of organization lost us the election of Judge Sloan, and it is an incubus on Green county. It is not enough that we can carry this county. It should be in the front ranks in the great coming battle for freedom.

There were more than five thousand zealous, warm-hearted republican friends of Gov. Seward in attendance upon the Chicago convention, anxiously anticipating his nomination. These five thousand freemen, devoted and faithful alike to Gov. Seward and his principles, will be found among the most zealous and truest supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin.—*Albany Journal.*

A Speech of Abraham Lincoln.

The following extract from one of Abraham Lincoln's speeches in reply to Douglas, has a curious pertinency to the present time, when he is so unanimously nominated by a united party for President, while Douglas cannot get the nomination of even the discredited and disorganized faction called democracy:

"There is still another disadvantage under which we labor, and to which I will call your attention. It arises out of the relative positions of the two persons who stand before the state as candidates for the senate. Senator Douglas is of world-wide renown. All the anxious politicians of his party, or who have been of his party for years past, have been looking upon him as certainly, at no distant day, to be the *President of the United States*. They have seen in his round, jolly, fruitful face, post-offices, land offices, marshalships and cabinet appointments, chancelleries and foreign missions, bursting and sprouting out in wonderful exuberance, ready to be laid hold of by their greedy hands. And as they have been gazing upon this attractive picture so long, they cannot, in the little distinction that has taken place in the party, bring themselves to give up the charming hope; but with greater anxiety they rush about him, sustain him, and give him marches, triumphal entries, and receptions beyond what even in the days of his highest prosperity they could have brought about in his favor. *On the contrary, nobody has ever expected me to be President.* In my poor, lean, hank face, nobody has ever seen that any cabings were sprouting out. These are disadvantages, all taken together, that have put the republican labor under. *We have to fight this battle upon principle, and upon principle alone.* I am, in a certain sense, made the standard-bearer in behalf of the republicans. I was made so merely because there had to be some one so placed—I being in nowise preferable to any other one of the twenty-five—perhaps a hundred were in the republican ranks. Then I say I wish it to be distinctly understood and borne in mind, that we have to fight this battle without many—perhaps without any—of the external aids which are brought to bear against us. *So those with whom I am surrounded have principle enough to serve themselves for the task and leave nothing undone that can be fairly done, to bring about the right result.*"

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When I returned, year after year, I found her growing healthier and prettier, and each time she manifested an affection for me charmingly legitimate, for if she was not "my baby," such as I cherished her.

She was six years old when I left West Point for active service. After that I led a wandering and adventurous life by flood and field. "My baby" at first wrote me off. Her letters were queer specimens—had written, had printed, and sometimes her meaning eked out by rude drawings.

In those days she was charmingly personal. "I do so and so," "I think so and so," "I love so and so." But years changed her caligraphy, and also the feeling of her letters. Now, in her charming girlish characters, stood, "Your mother does so and so," "Your sister thinks and loves," etc. My mother wrote: "We can't call Perdida, your 'baby' any longer; she does not permit the title, and you, were you to see her, could scarce imagine that our fair young queen was even a baby. I am too old to be cuteristic, but our darling is the loveliest vision these eyes ever rested upon. She makes hearts ache, but as yet their pain is vain."

"We tried to be so cautious; but she has somehow learned about her finding, and it is bitter knowledge to her proud little heart,—It may be that that makes her melt only to us. Will you never come home to see us?"

It was in the spring of the year 1856. I was on my way home to America. An elderly gentleman, who had evidently been a soldier, occupied the state room next to mine. A similarity of taste and feeling brought us much together during the voyage. He had been absent from his country many years.

"When I left," said he to me, "I meant never to revisit the shores that had been so accursed to me. I lost my wife and child under the cruelest circumstances, and could not remain. I thought then that I could never again see the spot that had been so fatal to me. And yet I return now, impelled by a feeling I can neither account for nor resist; I dream that I am going home to see my child; sometimes, even in my waking moments, I am fully convinced that I shall find her."

"How? I interposed in spite of myself: "Is not your child dead?"

"Alas! I do not know."

"You do not know? Did she not die before you left America?"

"No. Three months ago I should have said I wished she had, rather than live lost to me. Now I am hopeful. More—trustful. It seems to me she has been kept pure, and I shall know her. And yet"—he sighed heavily—"I know, and trust."

I was excited; I compared the remembrance of the miniature on "my baby's" sleeve chain, with the figure before me. I made him explain all. He told me of the child's birth, the delicate health of his wife afterwards, his taking her to Cuba, leaving her (as he supposed) in tryst care, the death of his wife in Havana, and while he was in the first anguish of her loss, news of the child's death and of the nurse's speedy return to Ireland. He came to New York too late to find her, and left America at once—as he supposed, forever. In Europe, years afterward, he met a servant who had been with him during his brief married life, and who declared to him that his child was not dead at the date on which the woman had written to him; but farther than this he could not say as he followed the fortunes of another master.

"Rides just in. The Indians have charmed all the men from the stations between Diamond Springs and Carson valley. The machine in which the express matter is carried over the bonnets of prairie moccasins, not a coach to mantle the cheek of offended modesty. Genius, education and refined association, combine to make him the most accomplished humorist of this or any other age."

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"The unhappy father sought vainly for the woman, and now returned as a last means to America. He described the child's nurse. It was the woman who had abandoned the child in my arms, and the face was the changed one of Perdida's miniature. Not many days thereafter I restored to my friend his lost child, and I gave up "my baby" to her rightful father.

"Without a pang? Yes. Did I console myself with the pretty cousin aforementioned? She hadn't had practice to wait, that I might—a husband and several olive branches precluded that. How then? I saw "my baby," a stately and radiantly beautiful woman. She called me Major—she treated me in the most precise and formal way—the utmost favor she bestowed upon me was the slightest possible touch of the fingers as she made my good night or good morning, and I saw her hourly in her idolizing father's arms, laying the tenderest caresses upon him. Would I have it otherwise? No.

There was a dearth delight in the reserve with which I was treated—the faintest flush that colored her cheek when I was near her, or addressed her, had for me an inexpressible sweeteness that I would not have harbored for ought on earth short of what I eventually obtained. What? you do not mean to say that you, a scared old veteran of thirty or forty, dared—didn't I? Hum!

And this was the way it was done. In my military capacity, I was invited to West Point, I went, and my friend and his daughter accompanied me. I sat beside her in the cars. The happy old gentleman, John Catlin, attorney and agent, Milwaukee. Report, etc., to be addressed as before.

The Citizen's Saloon building, in North Attleboro, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Loss \$50,000.

I said, "Perdida, you have traveled this

THE CADET'S BABY.

(Concluded.)

I sent for a chambermaid to come to my room. I begged of her to take the child and care for it during the night. At first she would to her nothing. I put my hand in my pocket. I gave her a ridiculously large bribe, but I was young and green.—She took the child.

"But shure ay're not the young gentlemen that bud be either laying ye're heads? Holy Vargin! my characters 'ud be ruined entirely, entirely!" I assured her of the rectitude of my intentions, and sent her off, but she was at my door in the morning before I left my bed, and nothing would induce her to keep her charge another instant.

I took the stage for my country home.—The driver recognized the lad he had so often driven over the same road. "How you're grown, to be sure, Mr. Edwards!"—Your folks won't know you, I'm thinking, specially with that baby in your arms. Seems to me you're getting to be family man a little too early."

I laughed and took my seat. But as we began to near my home I grew terribly nervous and cowardly. The house stood back some distance from the road, and as I walked up from the gate I saw the whole family on the piazza to welcome me. I think I should rather have walked up to the cannon's mouth. My sister started down the steps to meet me, and then stopped.—I stepped up on the piazza. My mother pale as death, sunk into her chair. My pretty cousin, Ella, to whom I had always, from round jacket days, been sweet in a sneaking sort of way, darted an annihilating glance at me and ran to support my mother. My father advanced.

"What do you dare to bring here, you shameless young rascal? Is this a place?"—He broke down so angry that a silence was absolutely impossible. At any other time I should have shouted with laughter at the ludicrous spectacle he presented; now I only hastened to tell my story. In a few moments my mother's arms were around me, my sister and cousin were contesting "Curi" for possession of my baby, and my father recovered from his rage sufficiently to welcome his only son, though I did hear growl through his white beard, "Confounded spoony!"

I advertised far and wide to no purpose. But my baby grew so into the affections of the household that I had no further steps to take. We named her Perdida, and I left her with my mother.

When I returned, year after year, I found her growing healthier and prettier, and each time she manifested an affection for me charmingly legitimate, for if she was not "my baby," such as I cherished her.

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"The only mail matter brought by it is from Salt Lake, at which place it arrived and departed on the 24th inst. All the information we can learn in regard to the failure is by the following note on the Salt Lake way-bills, made by the agent:

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